

Page 638 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>  
Harrison Bernal

Ms.  
920  
1820  
v.15

15

607 — 647



Ms.  
921

1820  
vol. 15

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Insert in text at  $\diamond$  That might have made a convert  
even of Swift, who, in the legacy his hatred left to the ~~world~~  
world (the verses on his own death) has this cogent ques-  
-tion —

If in a battle, you should find  
One, whom you loved of all mankind,  
Had some heroic action done,  
A champion killed, or trophy won,  
Rather than be so overtopped,

Would you not wish his laurels cropt? —

The answer may be safely in the negative here. Graham,  
no doubt, would have been glad to achieve the Longitude,  
had he been equal to it: whether he wished his laurels  
cropt, as an abstract question is perfectly immaterial,  
while such was his conduct to — Under relative circumstances,  
—ward a rival, whom he could not be supposed to love ~~more~~  
most of all mankind, for he had never seen him before.  
~~Recalled by the National Review.~~



To imply that the inherent virtues of some of —  
“The rude forefathers of the hamlet,”  
were wholly lost & unknown, from the obscurity of  
the precincts. In contradiction to the sentiment, however,  
this Philanthropist flourished in the heart of London  
— in Fleet Street, <sup>to wit</sup>! & yet his merit was never enquired  
after, except in his profession: — it came under the cogni-  
-zance of a meeting of Admirals & Civilians, among whom  
professed Scholars likewise ~~also~~ took their seats; & can it be  
supposed their acquisitions under Euclid, Aristotle, or Quin-  
-tilian, had left them so ignorant of ~~the proper study~~

“The proper study of Mankind,”

which the poet says, is Man; as not to know that, of  
all men living, John Harrison was the last, <sup>person</sup> whose con-  
-cerns Graham could have been expected to take an inter-  
-est in promoting, which yet he did with “fraternal sollicitude!”

Pope & Addison, & ~~unknown not to~~ divers other celebra-  
-ted men were quite unequal to such a ~~task~~ <sup>weighty argument over themselves</sup>, of which there  
is ever official evidence in the present case.

At a Board of Longitude 16.<sup>th</sup> January 1741. <sup>L</sup>“A  
“certificate being read, of the usefulness of a Machine  
“invented by M<sup>r</sup>. John Harrison, for finding the Longi-  
“tude at sea, by measuring time: it being an improve-  
“ment which he hath made on two others which were before  
“contrived by him, but of a different construction & consi-  
“derably less than either of them, & M<sup>r</sup>. Graham inform-  
“ing the Board that M<sup>r</sup>. Harrison hath been 10 years from  
“first to last employed on the said Machine, & been at very  
“great expence, employing several persons to assist him in  
“making the same, & that, in his opinion, it may in all



at a subsequent period, those Collegians whose ~~names~~



probability effect when completed, the finding the find-  
ing the Longitude at sea. But Mr. Harrison repre-  
sented that his circumstances are such, that he shall  
not be able to complete his said Machine, unless he  
can be supplied with the sum of £500; but that with  
such encouragement he will undertake to put his Ma-  
chine together, & in motion by the first day of August  
next; & in a condition by the first day of August 1743, to  
be placed on ~~the~~ board one of his Majesty's ships, in or-  
der to the making a trial thereof. And the Board being  
satisfied that the said Machine may be of advantage to  
navigation, in finding out the Longitude, & that there-  
fore experiments thereof ought to be made:

Resolved, &c.

As none of the Commissioners understood the subject  
much, it was of prime importance to the applicant, that  
the first clock & watchmaker in London (as Graham was)  
should come forward to verify the correctness of his <sup>calcula-</sup> calculations.  
But it brings under observation ~~that~~ ~~the~~ ~~conduct~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~  
conduct, with all the advantages of a learned education,  
was totally at <sup>variance</sup> with the bright example of this excellent <sup>man</sup> person.

The rivalry alluded to (from which Dr. Wallis  
must always be excepted, who, like Newton preferred a  
Timekeeper) may be dated from the importation of  
Professor Mayer's Tables, in 1756, from the aid of which won-  
ders were expected, while it was entirely forgotten that,  
unless it pleased the supreme Being to increase our facul-  
ties fourfold, like those of the planet Jupiter, the sea-  
man was not much better off than before. But waiving this  
consideration, what can be said to the moral attributes of



609/  
Note at  $\Delta$  A street which, we are told, answered to the Strand in London. This refinement on civilization is perhaps equalled by "A Treatise on the Art of tying the Neckcloth, explained by cuts" which we lately heard of; & to which, the Author having prefixed his portrait, we cannot doubt he attaches adequate importance.

(a pleasure they knew not)

Note at  $\square$  Either from public reproach, or private compunction, they gave up this point, & tactfully admitted the injury that had been done him. After the return from Barbados, he was desired to name an equal number of Computers, on his own part; but it was then unnecessary, because he personally knew & respected the abilities & fitness of those named by the Board: so that he thought it sufficient to name one only himself to that office.

for their scientific designations.

who, in his time, ~~the~~ gave practical ~~the~~ at which his pupils exercised themselves on



these luminaries from Cam & Isis? Were they natives of Gotham (<sup>born in thick Baobab air</sup>) who were incapable of profiting by the extraordinary merit of a layman thus moved on their own minutes? <sup>to the life</sup> They might concoct passable discourse for the spiritual rostrum, yet they were but as sounding brass & a tinkling cymbal, "if their practice was so unequal to their precepts. Had this benevolent man, & excellent Christian (we would ~~not~~ say, though Calvin might have predestined him to be damned) done every thing he could to <sup>over</sup>set the views of the Candidate, instead of taking a refined pleasure in promoting them, the common infirmity of human nature would have been pleaded in extenuation of such selfish demeanour towards a man who he might have said, came to London "to take the bread out of his mouth:" but no such set off could be brought to bear on their own case, for they were not of his Trade, when they manifested so much envy jealousy & meanness, particularly in refusing him a check on the computation, Although (we repeat that) the commonest sense of equity called for it: & this moral deformity, <sup>their old acquaintance,</sup> were, I verily believe, resuscitated, might have produced from the red hot pincers, with which his muse was armed, a more biting satire than ~~the~~ "words far bitterer than wormwood" can convey: in which, to say the least, he would have wielded no more respect ~~for the potent battery attached to their names~~, than he may be supposed to <sup>have</sup> had for those of <sup>Doctor</sup> Tryphernus, a Professor of ~~the~~ the Art of Carving; ~~whose inferior~~ ~~lectures~~ ~~for wooden subjects~~ resounded through the Suburra.



610 / all sorts of subjects in wood, <sup>and</sup> the hacking ~~etc~~  
hewing ~~etc~~ them

Minor Note at 0 This position ~~is~~ <sup>the</sup> No.  
- The Writer appositely illustrates in the Letter  
numbered, 162, 12<sup>th</sup> Edition.

" - dures not the very idea of restraint;  
" nor does it cease to struggle till it has beaten  
" down every boundary " [159]

" Laws," as Junius says extremely well, " are  
" intended, not to trust to what Men will do, but to guard  
" against what they may do " [176]

while

in George Graham, is as unknown to those whom it concerns

De Lolme, after adverting to the dif- fer-  
ence  
- ferent  
Powers in the State, that balance each other, continues,  
" I now propose to shew that the particular nature & func-  
" - tions of these same constituent parts of the Govern-  
" - ment, which gave it so different an appearance ~~the~~  
" from that of other free States, are moreover attended  
" with peculiar & very great advantages, which have  
" not hitherto been sufficiently observed " [193]



Note at ++ Bog. A novel & important remark  
in the Letters to young Starhope, is — That in anti-  
-ent authors, particulars are admired, the coun-  
-terparts of which pass unregarded in the neigh-  
-bourhood. The same reasoning is frequently applic-  
-able to modern instances of recent date; for ~~how~~  
how many have heard & <sup>admired</sup> ~~of the~~ the canon of Fred-  
-eric 3.<sup>d</sup> & the Miller, who yet never knew an item  
of the particulars here given of George 3.<sup>d</sup> although  
beyond comparison of ~~more~~ more moral interest  
than those of the other affair, because of the trouble  
& perseverance they called for. Again, who is not  
aware of the immortality conferred by Pope on the  
Man of Ross, for his meritorious example in the use  
of riches, perhaps devolving on him by inheritance?  
~~But~~ the use, not of wealth, but of a moderate compe-  
-tence (the fruits of his industry) heightened by a con-  
-quest over the baser passions of our nature, ~~was~~  
~~was~~ as the virtue of George 3.<sup>d</sup> of these United  
Kingdoms. Pope, we believe, knew no more of ~~the~~  
than as a superior mechanician, & possibly, his own  
watchmaker.

Par IV § 22 ~~the~~ The regular course would have  
been to have placed them on what, <sup>in London,</sup> is called a chairman's  
horse; by which being conveyed to the water side & embark-  
-ed ~~on the Thames~~ for Greenwich, on their arrival there,  
the former mode of transit should have been resort-  
-ed to. But these precautions, although no more than  
what common care pointed out, the consummate  
self-sufficiency of the Astronomer Royal ~~has~~



What a delectable state of things would these inexperienced schoolboys Ashalley & Co, bring us to, if we look into their political audience, for "the same" causes which give a Master [or Protector] to the state, "give it two, give it three. All those rival powers endeavour to swallow up each other; the State becomes a scene of endless quarrels & broils, & is to ++

-don proemest, such as it was in that day, and on to their destination. to  $\square$  210 from ++ 145. for

marked superiority in points of no small importance by general consent,

$\triangle$  ~~cont~~ The Note page 15 continued.

from ++ in a continual convulsion.

"If amidst such disorders the people retain their freedom, the evil must indeed be very great, to take away all the advantages of it; but they are slaves, & yet have not what in other countries makes some amends for political servitude, that is tranquility. Here follow some illustrative allusions to Pisistratus & Megacles, Marius & Sylla, Caesar & Pompey: but waving these, will the Baronet who is so busied with bringing us to this state of things <sup>such a pass</sup> wherewith - sisterst weakness



~~and Lord Mortar, inclusively~~, disregarded. To judge from the injury these Timekeepers received, for neither of the two smaller ones could be put in motion at Flamstead Hill, exclusive of the large one so grievously marred by a perfect master of mechanics (who possibly had but one method with all subjects, like Sangrado with his patients) they must have been placed on a cart without springs. To be jolted over as execrable Lord

the Upper <sup>St</sup> ~~St~~ <sup>7</sup> ~~7~~ <sup>△</sup> Regret at seeing the merits of this Prince disregarded by those courtiers, or those philosophers, or, whoever the people were whose impudence or frontier would have entitled them to some mention in the Darwin, draws attention to that ~~unpleasant~~ ~~unpleasant~~ ~~unpleasant~~ ~~unpleasant~~ ~~unpleasant~~ which the one occupant of St. James's, or Buckingham House shows over the other of Bott Court, Fleet Street. All readers, where the English language extends, are under signal obligations to M. Croker, for detecting the ~~late~~ latest source of what is called one of the Doctor's prejudices — much too mild a term, we opine, for the slanderous aspersion of a whole class of public functionaries; certainly ~~is~~ entitled to the same protection as — a Secretary of the Admiralty, to wit. It gives but a humiliating view of human nature, when so learned & intellectual a man as Dr. Johnson reduces himself to a level with the illiterate mass, whose prejudices are excusable because they have not his discriminating judgment to be enabled to ~~shake~~ ~~shake~~ ~~shake~~ ~~shake~~ ~~shake~~ them off. His own opinion of Gibber is brought to recollection by this ~~unpleasant~~ ~~unpleasant~~ ~~unpleasant~~ ~~unpleasant~~ ~~unpleasant~~. He was one day speaking in dispa



612/ - Then ignorantly, or desigantly, heaven knows, be  
so good to say, if he has made up his mind to become  
a Master, if he can, or to be a Slave. If he refuses to  
explain, who is there, out of New Gotham, would not wish  
a dozen stout ~~girls~~ lasses might toss him in a basket  
till he makes his election? [200] write them

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department of <sup>social</sup> life (particularly to avoid prejudices)

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" The laws of England open no door to ~~those~~  
" those accumulations of power, which have been the ~~ruin~~  
" ruin of so many Republics; that they offer to the ambi-  
" tious no possible means of taking advantage of the in-  
" advertence, or even the gratitude, of the People to ~~make~~  
" make themselves their Tyrants; [213]

" The division of the Executive power [in Re-  
" -publics] necessarily introduces actual oppositions, even  
" violent ones, between the different parts into which it  
" has been divided; & that part which in the issue ~~is~~  
" succeeds so far as to absorb, & unite in itself, all  
" the others, immediately sets itself above the laws" [221]

" In a word, the result of a division of  
" the Executive power, is either, "more or less speedy  
" establishment of the right of the strongest, or a  
" continued state of war." - Subsequently we find -  
" That the laws of a State may be preserved it is ~~not~~



re-agement of Colley (one half of whose conversation was made up of catches) & when some person reminded him of the merit of his comedies, Johnson was not disposed to allow much weight to that consideration: because, as he said, it was his trade to ~~write for the drama~~. The remark might be conceded, but with a proviso here, for it was his own trade to write Rambler's & Idler's, or what you will, & to ~~teach~~ inculcate the best rules for our conduct in every ~~department of life~~, but it might be the trade of others, if they would, to put them in practice.

The Jacobite prejudices of the literary colossus were laughable enough, but not so here, for it was that impatience of the control of the law, & indeed of all control, which characterizes the turbulent democrat of any period, & more especially our own. We scruple not to retort his epithet; he was himself a wretch, when he could thus ~~brand a whole~~ stigmatize ~~an whole class of public~~ as "the lowest of all human beings," officials employed & paid by the state to collect one of the most important branches of ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> revenue; & whose bounden duty it became to detect any evasion, or concealment, like that which Michael Johnson seems to have been guilty of; for the facts are stated to have been "fairly against him." Under ~~the~~ <sup>those</sup> circumstances, the officers appear to have adopted the more lenient course, by laying an information against him before the magistrates, which was doubtless less expensive & ruinous than a prosecution by the Exchequer — a forbearance which, if it did not elicit some gratitude from The Bookseller's Son, ought to have neutralized his resentment. Now came ~~the~~



613 requisite that the Legislative power should be divided: — that they may have weight, & continue in force, it is necessary that the Executive power should be but one. [222]

"The Athenians, among other laws, had enacted one to forbid applying a certain part of the public revenues to any other use than the expenses of the Theatres & public Shows." [223]

In some ancient Republics, when the Legislature wished to render a certain law permanent, & at the same time mistrusted their own future wisdom, they added a clause to it, which made it death to propose the revocation of it. Those who afterwards thought such revocation necessary to the public welfare, relying on the mercy of spirits above proof, ~~was~~ he would have the People, appeared in the public Assembly with a banner about their necks." [224]

"the true cause of the equability of the operations of the English Legislature, is the opposition that happily takes place between the different views & interests of the ~~diff~~ several bodies that compose it: "

[225]

who would have found it not a little

We are ~~tempted~~ induced to transcribe a passage from De Lolme, [4<sup>th</sup> ed. p. 225] because it contrasts so surprisingly with the conduct of these Commissioners of Longitude, persons, with one or



Mr. Croker to overlook the coincidence between the Jacobite Johnson's hatred of an excise Tax, & the democratic outcry against any Tax they dislike, including tithes, which leads to unlawful ~~after~~ combinations, <sup>in Ireland</sup> at present? We do not know a more curious illustration of the commonplace truism, that "extremes always meet" than this affair affords, & — to improve the joke, we ~~can~~ learn further, that, being one of those interesting men who are the founders of their own fortune, Mr. Croker was himself ~~originally~~ <sup>heretofore</sup> in an inferior grade of the Irish excise. This jostling might have been expected to induce some acerbity towards the departed philosopher: for could Johnson have been resuscitated, & had some ~~one~~ humorist informed him that his biography was annotated by a quondam gauger of ~~Irish excise~~, <sup>heretofore</sup> he would mustered as much ineffable contempt in the expression of his countenance, as the old Lord Auchenloche is described to have shown, while he commented in his native dialect on Jamie keeping such hopeful company.

The author of the *Istar* was unfortunate in pulling an old house over his head, when he vilified the commissioners of Excise, as "the lowest of all human beings;" for they could have retorted with a vengeance, by appealing to the Doctor's nearest associates, ~~who~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~would have~~ <sup>found it extremely</sup> puzzling to defend him from the imputation of being himself at the bottom of the scale; when we read ~~that~~ — that, at his club, <sup>where</sup> W. Fox ~~was~~ was in the chair, he exclaimed "patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel!" — To a philosopher respected like Dr. Adam Smith, he could give the lie direct! <sup>and</sup> to his friend



614 two exceptions, of such trifling comparative consequence. The King, who alone forms mainly "one part of the Legislature, has on his side the majesty of the kingly title: the two Houses are, in appearance, no more than Councils entirely dependent on him; they are bound to follow his person; they only meet, as it seems, to advise him; & never address him but in the most solemn & respectful manner.

Again — he who well knowing his chief intimate, Boswell,

— as this part of the Legislature is destined frequently to balance the power of the People, what it could not receive in real strength, it has received in outward splendor & greatness; so that, when it cannot resist by its weight, it over-  
— awes by its magnitude. [227] have been imported

If the Crown had been allowed to take an active part in the business of making laws, it would soon have rendered useless the other branches of the our Legislature. [248]

No people ever were imbued more than the French with "an ardent desire of injuring all mankind, except the particular society of which they are members — & with as ardent a love of glory.



In Joshua Reynolds, whose fame & consequence were  
~~dependant~~ dependant on his skill in the art, he spoke  
with all possible contempt of painting. It is no excuse  
that his sight was bad, for he knew it ~~himself~~ <sup>very well</sup>, & unless  
he was ungenerously obstinate, <sup>or opinionated</sup> should have known  
his incompetency to decide without appeal on such  
a subject: besides he was opposed to the general sen-  
timent, to which he could be no stranger; ~~which~~ which  
tells us that —

These polished arts have humanized mankind.

Soften'd the rude, & calm'd the savage mind.

~~But~~ ~~the~~ ~~man~~ ~~who~~ ~~had~~ ~~an~~ ~~over-measure~~ ~~of~~ ~~vanity~~ <sup>to + 620</sup>  
could harrow his feelings, by intimating that at a pre-  
ceding period he would have been exalted in (that  
literary pillory) the Durind. We say — he who  
could thus trample on the common courtesies of civilized  
existence, might have been taken for a savage in  
an European dress: but he could not ~~be imported~~  
from North America; for, according to Mr. Acton,  
although the Indians are implacable towards  
their enemies, yet nothing can exceed their fra-  
ternal kindness to each other.

Fame, although too silent on the virtues of  
~~the~~ Third George, as is unhappily seen here, ~~is~~ has been  
less reserved on certain defects that interfered with the peace,  
but insulted no one. That rapidity of utterance of which  
he was accused when the bow was unloosed, in colloquial in-  
tercourse, wholly disappeared when he was collected & deli-  
berate of purpose: for, according to Dr. Letson, whose judg-  
ment few can question "he was the finest reader he ever



615 and this when not confined to wars the legitimate motive of which the philosopher might approve, is nothing more than an ardent desire of committing slaughter, in order to make afterwards a boast of it." [242]

The greater part of those who compose the multitude, taken up with the care of providing for their subsistence, ~~are~~ have neither sufficient leisure, nor even, in consequence of their more imperfect education, the degree of information requisite for functions of this kind. Nature, besides, who is sparing of her gifts, has bestowed upon only a few Men an understanding capable of the complicated researches of Legislation; and as a sick man trusts to his Physician, a Client to his Lawyer, so the greater number of the Citizens must trust to those who have more abilities, than themselves for the execution of things which, at the same time that they so materially concern them, require so many qualifications to perform them with any degree of sufficiency. [243]

The judicial power, that sure criterion of the goodness of a Government was always, at Rome, a mere instrument of Tyranny. The Consuls, the Dictators, the Prators, the Tribunes of the People, the judicial Commissioners named by the Senate, The Senate itself, ~~had at all times~~ - some then were at all times invested



heard." — On the contrary, the rudeness of the distinguished man of letters, spoken of, was a severe annoyance to those who were not disposed to tolerate it, in consideration of so much merit. We learn from M<sup>r</sup>. Cumberland, that when Goldsmith had to muster a party of good men & true for the first night of his comedy, "The stoops to Conquer," & when D<sup>r</sup>. Johnson was not to be forgotten, he paid court to him, & on that day, had patience with his provoking language, as Boswell had on every day."

There was one, & only one, eminent author of the preceding generation, whose failing, which often threw good manners out of the window, bore a striking resemblance to the strange latitude of <sup>non-</sup>observances which D<sup>r</sup>. Johnson showed even towards those for whom he professed much esteem. The biographers of Dean Swift say, that he knew & exacted from others, the punctilios of good breeding; & yet his own demeanour was formed on no model that his friends knew of. He was often very rude, which is illustrated by his behaviour to the Countess of Burlington. Pope & Dryden, Steele & Addison, Locke & Newton, & their contemporaries of chief note, have not left any thing recorded of them resembling the peculiarities of this pair of originals. Now it came that Swift & Johnson manifested the same habit, considering their early lives & prospects were so dissimilar, we are unequal to explain; but both these uncommon men must have known that any ordinary fellow, who had ~~presumed to take the~~ affected the same license, would have been shouldered out of the room, & excluded from all society but that of the bear garden. In becoming so eccentric ~~then~~, did they pre-  
~~sume~~ on the deference which they knew was paid to the consequence derived from their works — or were these vagaries



616/ with an absolute power over the lives of the  
'Citizens.'

[274]

'If we turn our eyes to Lau-  
'-demon, we shall see, from several instances  
' of the justice of the Ephori, that matters ~~are~~  
' were little better ordered there, in regard to  
' the administration of public justice. And in  
' Athens itself, which is the only one of the

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*Note* D Lord Bacon deduces from this fable, that the ancients <sup>They</sup>  
were well acquainted with the effect of sound passing  
through water, which is as here described.

---

' ancient Commonwealths in which the people  
' seem to have enjoyed any degree of real liberty,  
' we see the Magistrates proceed nearly in the  
' same manner they now do among the Turks:  
' & I think no other proof needs to be given than  
' the story of that Barber in the Piræus, who  
' having spread about the Town the news of the  
' overthrow ~~of~~ the Athenians in sword, dated the 28<sup>th</sup>  
' day of July, which he had heard from a stranger who  
' had stopped at his shop, was put to the torture,  
' by the command of the Archons, because he  
' could not tell the name of his author. [275] for 64

' After The Court of Star-Chamber had  
' been abolished, The Long Parliament, whose conduct  
' & assumed power were little better qualified to bear

60617



unpremeditated?

The sagacity Mr. Croker has shown in detecting the source of the Doctor's hatred of exorcism & exorcism laws (which the great Cham of literature must have imagined would never meet the light) & his success in elucidating numerous passages in Boswell's work, without prejudice to those of Mr. Prozzi, Sir John Hawkins, &c. indicating how much his services might have been valued by the commonwealth of letters, ~~they~~ had taken a different direction; as they might have done in a season of peace, we suppose, without deranging his regular avocations, we cannot but regret that the summons which recently stimulated him to dip his pen in never-fading ink when Samuel Johnson was the theme; was some fifteen years ago, either entirely unheard, or only as small & distant a voice as that of Nylus to his Master, who thought him three ~~ten~~ miles off (when the water nymphs had got possession of his page.) — Had Mr. Croker in 1818, when he resorted to the records of the Board of Longitude, for his purpose at the time, followed up a hint, much broader than the parchment manufactory, ~~which~~ in one of those ~~summons~~ ~~under date~~ November 1772, which he either overlooked, or passed on to the order of the day; nobody would have thought on

A waste of genius in the toil of Knots —

~~The~~ the educated part of the ~~population~~ community the subject would have been welcomed as an useful antidote against the return of those times, the signs of which are portentous in the horizon, when ~~power~~ ~~corresponding to~~ ~~in~~ ~~politics~~ ~~converged from the many to the few, till it centred~~



617 a certain Baronet, whose name —  
actually moved in his place, in the Commons — that the House  
of Peers be abolished. — By the way, <sup>displayed</sup> for a moiety of  
the impertinence in the document alluded to, in which  
these mental cultivators ~~indirectly charge the King~~  
~~with poisoning their minds~~  
~~intimate to his Majesty, in an insinuation~~  
that he was poaching on their manor, would  
not Cromwell have shipped off such consequential  
concombs in the expedition under Pen & Venables?  
Assigning as an orthodox reason, that — "Judg-  
ments are prepared for scorners, & stripes  
for the backs of fools." ~~certainly without consulting~~

Insert at  $\diamond$  with, or without commissions;

or to hold cheap those benevolent qualities, which  
his patience with the testy blind gentleman Mrs  
Williams, & even his <sup>his consideration for</sup> poor old cat, may <sup>to</sup> illustrate,  
but were suggested by the

~~The Long Parliament~~  
from O 616  
~~that~~ a scrutiny, revived the regulations against  
the freedom of the press. [295]

It is not fortune, it is Nature, that has  
made these partial differences between  
Men: & whatever appellation a small number  
of persons who speak without reflection,



in a single person: as was seen in ~~France~~ <sup>even out here</sup> England under Cromwell, & in France under Napoleon.

In this singular domestic state paper (as it may be designated, though it escaped the scrutinizing eye of Mr. B. &c.) certain functionaries met in an apartment at the Admiralty, & exhibiting ~~their~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~constitution~~, George 3.<sup>d</sup> of these United Kingdoms in no measured terms, that he was poaching on their manor, & had no business to interfere in matters specially under their cognizance. — For a majority of this impotent ~~power~~, my Lord Protector (heretofore a staunch republican) would have shipped them off in the expedition under Pind Verables, with, or without commissions, but ~~not~~ <sup>against</sup> their inclination.

These reflections arose not from any desire to under-value the labours of Dr. Johnson, whole pages of whose works John Horrius has by heart, ~~but were suggested by the~~ extraordinary disparity between the Moralists & the Monarch in the important article of self control: The value of which a philosopher of the world, like Lord Chesterfield, & a spiritual preceptor are equally prepared to demonstrate, though not from the same premises. We learn that Ursa major when going to be introduced to the old Laird of Auchinleck, was entreated & implored by his companion, to avoid, in conversation, two subjects, which would be sure to produce discord. The first of these (which was something about Sir John Pringle) was passed by; but the other soon led to an animonious altercation, which could only be stopped by an appeal to the rights of hospitality; which luckily



618 may affix to the general body of their fellow-  
-creatures, the whole difference between the ~~men~~  
-statesmen, & many a man from among what they  
-call the dogs of the People, often lies in the rough  
-exterior of the latter; & disguise which may fall  
-off on the first opportunity; & more than once has  
-it happened, that from the middle of a multitude  
-in appearance contemptible, there has been  
-seen to arise a Viriatus, or a Spartacus.. [306]

as the body of the People cannot act  
-without either submitting themselves to some Power,  
-or effecting a general destruction, the only share they  
-can have in a Government with advantage to them-  
-selves, is not to interfere, but to influence, — to be  
-able to act, & not to act. [623]

When we consider mankind at after-life  
-large in their present imperfect state, it readily oc-  
-curs that every individual is a mixture of good &  
-bad. This observation is general, & extends to the turn  
- & temper, the talents & dispositions, the thoughts and  
-actions of us all; as if nature, by variously blending  
-sweet with bitter, designed to render even the worst  
-of us tolerable. anonymous Lond. Mag. Nov. 806 & 597

In the thirty-first<sup>31</sup> year of <sup>the reign of</sup> Charles 2  
-among other bills which the Commons proposed  
-~~in their House~~ & carried in their House, was



his host was scrupulous of. So extravagant was the pe-  
-tulance of an ~~the~~ author, ~~the~~ with whose learned incubra-  
-tions we are so much entertained, that, being partial to  
late hours himself, he has been known to say, a man was  
a scoundrel that went to bed before 12 o'clock!

There was this enormous difference between the  
early lives & prospects of these contrasted characters; that  
the scholar might have apostrophized adversity in the  
language of Gray —

Daughter of Love! relentless pow'r!

Thou tamer of the human breast;  
Whose iron scourge, & tort'ring hour —

The bad affrights, afflicts the best.

Bound in thine adamantine chain,

The proud are taught to taste of pain —

He had tasted deeply the cup of bitterness, yet it im-  
-parted no humility to his address in ~~subsequent~~ life,  
which was the fruit to have been expected from those  
lessons. — Now we see, George 3<sup>d</sup>, when only a boy of  
twelve (a sensible boy, says Lord Chesterfield) became  
his apparent to the crown of these realms, with a pro-  
-bability of succeeding to it in the prime of youth — a  
circumstance so unfavourable to suavity of manners & com-  
-mand of temper, that if an impatience of contradiction  
had been noticed, & an everlasting dictum heard from him,  
we could scarcely have quarreled with effect, correspon-  
-ding with their causes.

M<sup>r</sup>. Broke whom we believe greatly to respect  
the memory ~~for the memory~~ of this Monarch; who is ap-  
-pealed by well entitled to the regard of any literary person that



019 one excluding from the succession the heir apparent to the Crown; "an affair this, of a very high nature" — which, whatever were its immediate merits, was establishing a dangerous precedent; "but the Crown & the Nation were relieved from it, by the interposition of the Lords, who threw out the bill on the first reading." [346]

We find, a little after the accession of ~~King~~ George I.<sup>st</sup> an attempt was made point blank by a party in the House of Lords, to wrest from the Crown a prerogative which is one of its finest flowers; & is, besides, the only check it has on the dangerous views which that House (which may stop both money bills & all other bills) might be brought to entertain; I mean the right of adding new members to it, & judging of the times when it may be necessary to do so. A bill was accordingly presented, & carried, in the House of Peers, for limiting the members of that House to fixed number, beyond which it should not be increased; but after great pains taken to insure the success of this bill, it was at last rejected by the House of Commons. [348]

Nor have these two powerful *opem* — blies only ~~the~~ succeeded in thus warding off the open attacks of each other, on the power of the Crown. Their co-existence, & the principles upon which they are severally framed, have been pro



visits the royal library now adorning the British Mu-  
-seum, will excuse us, if we observe that the hint in the  
minutes of the Board of Longitude alluded to, which it  
happened he passed by, would, with a little attention, ~~and~~  
have led him to find, on a comparison of circumstances,  
that to the embittered & haughty spirit of Dr. Maskelyne,  
~~was unable to accept the challenge to produce his dis-~~  
~~coveries, & yet determined not to succumb to the Me-~~  
~~chanic, or whosoever were his abettors~~ thus thwarted  
in his ~~own~~ special purposes, the origin & main support  
of these licen<sup>tious</sup> demonstrations may be ascribed (in a  
Court where he sat as Judge in his own cause, & never  
had the delicacy to withdraw.) The challenge to produce  
his discoveries by the Moon, might have shown him ~~and~~  
sitting on tatter hooks; nevertheless he was determined  
not to succumb to the Mechanic or whosoever were  
his abettors, while he was backed by his colleagues  
from Cam & Isis, ~~and~~ for reasons equivalent to the  
support on corps, & seconded by Lord Sandwich, from  
motives that never transpired: & the Lunar party knowing  
that by the latter, though not in the spirit of the commis-  
-sion of which they formed a part, & were thus a majority,  
they were responsible to Parliament, but not to the crown  
They mustered a front, in opposition to the King's sentiments,  
which, originating as it did, in private & personal animosity,  
would have exposed them to ~~the~~ public scorn, had the  
particulars been known. — When George 3.<sup>d</sup> condescended  
(& in him it was a condescension) to communicate with  
them, not indeed in the regal character, but as it were  
like a private gentleman, anxious for the improvement



620/- Ductive of another effect much more extensive, though at first less attended to, I mean the preventing even the making the making of such attacks; & in times too, when the Crown ~~was~~ was of itself incapable of defending its authority: the views of each of each of these two Houses, destroying, upon these occasions, the opposite ~~views~~ views of the other, like those positive & negative equal quantities (if I may be allowed the the jaws comparison) which destroy each other on the opposite sides of an equation. [349]

Such has been the efficiency of each House in destroying, preventing, or qualifying, the views of the other, that the Crown has not been obliged ~~during~~ during a century past to make use, ~~if~~ even once, of its negative voice. Nor, we add, will it be necessary it should for another century if such pestilent intermeddlers, as Sir Samuel Chalkey, can be induced to direct their congenial talents to the assistance of Messrs. patron Day & Martin or some other blackening manufactory.

'If certain alterations, however imperceptible they may perhaps be, at first to the public eye, ever take place, the period may come at which the Crown may no longer have it in its power to dissolve the Parliament; that is to say, a dissolution will no longer be followed by the same effects it is at present.' [416]



of navigation & scientific mechanics. However that might be, yet as they could not affect an ignorance of by whom the junior Harrison was sent, unless they had more ~~was~~ grasp about them than Wood, the halfpenny monger in the Drapers's Letters; it was wholly inconsistent with a monarchical government, where the King is the fountain of honour, to dismiss his messenger (metaphorically speaking) with no better than a slap on the face. And most certainly, Mr. Croker's favourite philosopher, in theory, have changed places with the greater philosopher, in practice, ~~that was the dilemma on this occasion~~; on receiving such a report, he would have blended his voice, not with the music — but the thunder of the spheres.

Note at + 614 The character of a jolly fellow, which Mr. Croker finds Boswell had got among his countrymen, & which, to many, is synonymous with that of a hearty <sup>one</sup> ~~man~~, does not accord with an anecdote in Holcroft's diary.

Mr. Loory, an engraver, applied to Boswell's literary agent to write him a letter to serve his interest in some advantage he was soliciting: with <sup>the</sup> Doctor ~~good~~ <sup>kindly</sup> complied. As the applicant was leaving the house, Boswell met him, & as might be expected, was inquisitive to know his business, & to <sup>see</sup> the letter. For which purpose, he showed him the greatest attention, to draw him to the next coffee-house, & induce him to wait till he had copied it: but the moment the copy was finished, & in his pocket, the proud Scotchman took no further notice of him.



If we consider the great advantages to public liberty which result from the institution of the trial by jury, & from the consequences had liberty of the Press, we shall find England to be in reality a more Democratical State than any other we are acquainted with. [428]

If those members of the British Parliament who sometimes make the whole Nation resound with the clamour of their dissensions, had each an army under their command, which they might engage in support of their respective respective pretensions, the rest of the people <sup>note</sup> would not be the better for it. Happily the sword is secured, & force is removed from their debates. [449]

The English Constitution being founded upon such principles as those we have just described, no true comparison can be made between it & the Governments of any other States; & since it evidently insures, not only the liberty, but the general satisfaction in all respects, of those who are subject to it, in a much greater degree than any other Government ever did, this consideration alone affords sufficient grounds to conclude, without looking further, that it is also more likely to be preserved from ruin. — What would this Author, who has repeatedly deduced the advantages of the British ~~con~~ the English Constitution being founded



From the above it seems, Boswell, when off his guard, & not apprehending any future ~~consequence~~ ~~more~~ ~~defamation~~ in his composition than Johnson would at all have relished: for had he detected him at such a season with a bifrons, like Janus, he would have held have held a tremendous cat o' nine ~~tails~~ ~~over~~ tails over the young laird of Auchinleck; any lash in which would have been equivalent to Simkins's denunciation of the Captain (in the New Bath Guide)

— the man I abhor, like the Devil, dear Mother, Who one thing conceals, & professes another.

A ◊ 611 Johnson, in his Dictionary, defines "excise", a hateful tax, levied upon commodities, & adjudged, not by the common judges of property, but by wretches hired by those to whom excise is paid! & in the Idler (N<sup>o</sup> 65) he calls a Commissioner of excise "one of the lowest of all human beings". This violence of language seems so little reasonable, that the editor was induced to suspect some cause of personal animosity; this mention of the trade [by his father] in parliament (an excisable article) afforded a clue, which has led to the confirmation of that suspicion. In the records of the Excise Board is to be found the following letter, addressed to the superior of excise at Lichfield: — "July 25.<sup>th</sup> 1725. — The Commissioners received yours of the 22.<sup>d</sup> instant; & since the justices would not give judgment against M<sup>r</sup>. Michael Johnson, the tanner, notwithstanding the facts were fairly against him, the Board directs, that the next time he offends, you do not lay an information against him, but send an affidavit of the fact, that he may be prosecuted in the Exchequer."



~~upon such principles as those we have just de-~~  
~~scribed, no true~~ -stitution from fixed principles  
 clearly stated, & who shows it excels all others, anti-  
 -ent or modern, in the degree of liberty insured to  
 the people, have said, had he witnessed the gross  
 imbecility & frantic attempt of Sir Samuel Whalley  
 to destroy the equilibrium of so surpass- I engrave on it  
 -ing a machine? - It may be alleged that the ~~con-~~  
~~stitut~~ Government of the United States was wanting  
 when he drew his comparisons

'Were I', says De Lolme, 'required note  
 to point out the principal events which would,  
 if they were ever to happen, prove immediate -  
 -ly the ruin of the English Government, I would  
 say, - The English Government will be no more,  
 either when the Crown shall become independent on  
 the Nation for its supplies, or when the Represen-  
 -tatives of the People shall begin to share in the Ex-  
 -ecutive authority.'

[457]

The concluding observation is of the last im-  
 -portance; for the ultimate, & indeed the avowed object,  
 of ~~the~~ Sir Samuel Whalley & the radical Reformers in  
 his train, is to blend the Executive power with the Le-  
 -gislative functions of the House of Commons. This  
 they think consistent with the power of the People, &  
 called, & cannot, or will not, understand that this  
 supposed power invariably merges in that of the  
 ambitious leaders, under whom they are divided,



Note at 617 Mad D. Thasoz had children, his paternal affection, & solicitude for their welfare would have tended to enlarge the labours of M. Croker. This amiable trait, in George 3, expanded to a degree that proved fatal to his mental faculties. Previous to the last interview with his Daughter, Sophia, the Princess had a ring made (When this you see) This ring she put on her Father's finger, Remember me. } not foreseeing the ~~consequence~~ overpowering shock to his sensibility; for he was never more himself, afterwards, but lived & died ~~as~~ a subject for a lunatic asylum. **Stop here**

at 618 Another opinion of this Gentleman's, which may be given for its curiosity, if not entitled to the notice of the historian, was that, on seeing it currently circulated, how the Prince of Wales associated with the leading members of the opposition, he would not allow it to be deduced as a fair inference, that the Prince concurred in opinion with M<sup>r</sup>. Fox on public measures. "It is" said he "the policy of the Brunswick family, for one of their number always to mix with the party out of place, to learn the plans views & questions discussed among them." He then instanced Duke William of Cumberland, the conqueror at Culloden, who was long remarked for being opposed to the cabinet — & Frederic Prince of Wales seemed to have a predilection for those who were not in power. — It may be said, there was no occasion to doubt the Duke's sincerity, if he appeared inimical to the Pelham, or the Bute administrations; & Prince Frederic (according to Lord Oxford) was so much at variance with his Father & Queen Caroline, that the supposed policy of



& who contend with one another till some one more fortunate ~~than the rest, like Cromwell~~ or more consistent, like Cromwell, rises on the ruins of the State.

There is no occasion to reason abstractly in this view of ~~the~~ the passing scene: for the Pitt & Administration historian Hume quotes a republican Writer (or and forget the name) who says that Charles was a proper Gentleman, if they had wanted a King; but they were determined to have a Republic! They set about the construction of one in the most deliberate manner. — We all know how absurdly it ended in the 17.<sup>th</sup> century, & yet the Baronet ~~Pitt~~ & his followers, as if to <sup>illustrate</sup> ~~illustrate~~ Demasbury the King's Astronomer at Richmond the proverb, experience

The

the party business into which their proceedings had degenerated —  
 had been deficient in common humanity, as well as a sense of equity — great importance of the Loan of the Timekeeper affected to be excluded from the minutes — ~~the~~ quotation from a printed tract — most injurious comment of the northern Peer — he sweeps off the votes, except Sir John Aust's — a question; how he ~~came~~ had such influence? — the provision for the effects of heat & cold, how managed — Decla

Insert at □ gross exaggerations of Wolcott — the Timekeeper to be tried at Richmond —

Insert at △ great disgust of John Harrison —



The step does not seem conclusive. — It is certain, after all, that George 4.<sup>th</sup> ~~then~~ on succeeding to power, would not accept the resignation of Mr. Perceval, but told him to prosecute his plans, which were based on those of the ~~Pitt government~~ in distinction from the ideas & purposes of Mr. Fox to whose politics he had long been supposed partial: so that this sequel may be allowed to coincide with Mr. Watson's assumption.

from 490 ~~Chapter 13~~ Chapter 13.<sup>n</sup>

No further reliance could be placed on the Commissioners — his Sovereign's high sense of equity suggests an application in that quarter — a letter to Dr. ~~Demaree~~ — his Majesty sends for the younger Harrison to Windsor, & interrogates him on his Father's situation with Board of Longitude — ~~great importance of the Times~~ <sup>loss of the Times</sup> ~~affected to be excluded from the minutes~~ ~~— a quotation from a printed tract~~ — Lord Norton's ~~affectionate~~ ~~declaration~~ of George 3.<sup>rd</sup> to the Applicant, that he would see him righted — ☐ ~~the Times~~ ~~to be tried at Richmond~~ — This interview long remembered by William Harrison for the humane attention it evinced — the King dissatisfied with the trial, & the published report authorized by the Board of Longitude — arrangements for the examination — great error of the Watch — the patience & self command of this Prince — unfounded calumnies of Collet —  singular discovery of the cause of error in the Times — ~~per~~ ~~the trial resumed~~ — an interruption from an accident to the younger Harrison — the suavity & condescension he experiences from his Sovereign on that occasion — extract



624 / 'keeps a Dear school &c.' would bring us  
in the same sequel in the 19<sup>th</sup>.

To the indivisibility of the governing  
[or Executive] authority in England, the commun-  
-nity of interest which takes place among all orders  
of Men, is owing; & from this community of interest  
arises as a necessary consequence, the liberty en-  
-joyed by all ranks of subjects. This observation  
has been insisted <sup>on</sup> at length in the course of this  
Work. [on the Constitution of England.] The shortest  
reflection <sup>on the</sup> frame of the human heart, suffices to convince  
us of its truth, & at the same time manifests the  
danger that would result from making any changes  
in the ~~existing~~ form of the existing Government by

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lie pretexts — a copy should have been furnished to the  
British Museum —

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which this general community of interest might  
be lessened, — unless we are at the same time deter-  
-mined to believe, that partial Nature forms Men  
differently in this Island of quite other stuff than the  
selfish and  
ambitious one

Writers — the good subjects of Richard Cromwell  
~~the good subjects of Richard Cromwell~~  
of which she ever made them in other countries.' [505]

No bill of greater constitutional importance  
was ever agitated in Parliament; since the consequences  
of its being passed, would have been the freeing the House



from a letter, written at the time — the trial recommences  
de novo — is extended from 6 weeks to ~~two~~<sup>10</sup>, & the reason for  
it — His Majesty held that the trial directed by the  
12<sup>th</sup> of June 1772, or some equivalent for it, could not  
be departed from without manifest injustice.

#### Chapter 14<sup>th</sup>

William Harrison waits on the Commissioners  
to report the trial — the King had authorized him  
to use his name & sanction for this statement — ~~and~~  
an examination of Mr. Kendal's Timekeeper ~~had~~ was ~~the~~  
~~also~~ also successful — he prays them to grant a certificate  
— ~~the~~ A mistaken persuasion would circulate — his  
Majesty's personal attention to the subject excites no deference  
in the Board — dissimulated motives of Lord Sandwich &  
D<sup>r</sup>. Maskelyne — personal animosity indulged under pub-  
~~lic pretence~~ — what passed, could have happened in no  
other country — Proceedings on the reading of the Memo-  
rial — a denier for the Claimants Patron — they  
overlook Mr. Kendal's Timekeeper — pervert their  
right to decide as Commissioners — They knew their an-  
swer would be reported at Buckingham House — how it  
might be interpreted — as a Mission to ~~the~~ certain Puritanical  
~~State~~ — how would Montesquieu have treated the question?  
— ~~List of the Commissioners present at the Board, Novem-~~  
~~ber 28<sup>th</sup> 1772~~ — a novel Saturnalia — no dispassionate man  
would have withheld due praise from the Sovereign — ~~Time~~  
~~of Athens could not have coerced him he would have been~~  
blameless to Timor of Athens — a list of the Commissioners  
present at the Board, November 28<sup>th</sup> 1772 — the ~~allegiance~~



625 of Lords, both in their Judicial & Mathematicians & Legislative capacities, from all constitutional ~~and~~ check whatever, either from the Crown or the Nation. Nay, it is not to be doubted they would have acquired, in time, the right of electing their own ~~own~~ Members. [507]

When, under the reign [or in the time] of Charles I. the authority of the Crown was for a while utterly annihilated, those very Men ~~who, till~~ a supposed ~~who, till then, had talked of nothing~~ but Magna Charta & Liberty, instantly endeavoured openly to trample both under foot.

Amidst the alarms that may, at particular times, arise from the really awful authority of the Crown, let it, on the one hand, be remembered, that ~~even~~ the power of the Tudors was opposed & subdued, — the Consul & Antiochus — the younger Harrison's & on the other let it be looked upon as a fundamental maxim, that, whenever the prospect of personal power & independence of on the [Executive, or] governing authority, shall offer to the view of the Members of the Legislature, or in general of those Men in whom the People irritated & degrading motives of the opposed party at the Board — ~~the prudence of~~ their conduct would have been reprobated in all our courts of justice — the prudence of must trust, even hope itself is destroyed. [512]



majority on the occasion — Lord Chesterfield's vague  
defence of clergymen — no<sup>to</sup> be expected that they ~~there~~  
should be exempt from reproach — isolated merit of  
this Prince a fit theme for the pulpit — he had  
neglected to ask leave of the Commissioners — bad  
example of the Collegians — four months delay — a  
sentiment of Francis I. — rarity of such self command  
among distinguished men — Charles 2.<sup>d</sup> & other monarchs  
not so placable — had George 3.<sup>d</sup> been more irritable? —  
~~can~~ for the Attorney, or the Solicitor General — can  
not the King commit for contempt, as well as the judges  
who represent him on his bench at Westminster?

## Chapter 15.

A remark connected with the popular cry of  
"Wilkes & Liberty" — at that period — rashness of the  
Commissioners — William Harrison's version of the affair  
— ~~the conduct of Popilius & his card~~ — ~~the younger Harri~~  
~~son~~ conduct tends much to avert the serious consequences  
that might have ensued — the Commissioners were provoking  
a trial of strength with the Crown — the Collegians would  
have much disgusted their friend Tully — ~~the conduct of~~  
~~Antiochus~~ — ~~imitated & degrading motives of the~~  
~~opposed party at the Board~~ — the firmness of the King  
might have been severely illustrated — ~~the prudence of~~  
the Claimants for blunts the edge of the mischief —  
a petition to Parliament becomes necessary — measures  
taken for its success — Lord North is written to — his  
apathy — an expedient to rouse his ~~attention~~ Lordships



suppose If we could ~~suppose~~ for an instant that the English form of Government, instead of having been the effect of a lucky concurrence of fortunate circumstances, had been established ~~before~~ from a settled plan by a Man who had discovered, beforehand & by reasoning, all those advantages resulting from it which we now perceive from experience, & had undertaken to point them out to other Men capable of judging of what he said to them, the following is, most likely, the manner in which he would have expressed himself.

" Nothing is more humerical, he would have said, than a state either of total equality, or total liberty, amongst Mankind. In all societies of Men, some Power will necessarily arise. This Power, after gradually becoming confined to a smaller number of persons, will, by a like necessity, at last fall into the hands of a single Leader; & these two effects (of which you may see constant examples in history) arising from the ambition of the one part of Mankind, & from the various affections & passions of the other, are absolutely unavoidable.

" Let us therefore admit this evil at once, since it is impossible to avoid it. Let us, of ourselves, establish a Chief among us, since we must, some time or other, submit to one: we shall by this means



attention; but it fails — the Author's surprise at that particular — mention of the Treasury boxes — expected content on the second reading of the Petition — the Gentlemen of the opposition volunteer their services — Georg. 3.<sup>d</sup> not a friend by halves; ~~extract~~ a passage in a letter illustrating it — the junior Harrison not conversant with books beyond his avocations — Mr. Burke & Sir George Saville advocate the justice of the claim — They knew not the origin of the Act to amend explain & alter that of the 12.<sup>th</sup> Queen Anne — Lord North is neutral, but might ~~not~~ have enquired of his Majesty on the subject — coincidence between Mr. Burke's opinion & the King's; ~~who~~ who is withheld by the forms of the Constitution from personal interference — he would have given his testimony under an inferior title, had it been necessary — he is not quite so successful as he sought for, & the causes — the original advantages of money were to be included in the reward — nothing said about the right of property in the work — Lord Morton decides the question his own way — incapacity of that Nobleman — The King's discriminating view of the subject — William Harrison prints extracts from certain acts of Parliament for circulation in both Houses — the Petitioner had relinquished every other professional advantage — was entitled to receive the grant without deduction — The younger Harrison accounts to his correspondent for this partial failure — unaccountable demeanour of Lord North — the placability of his royal Master — the self denial of this Monarch far greater than that of the Gentlemen who took up the cause of John Harrison.



627 / " effectually prevent the conflicts that would  
" arise among the competitors for that station. But  
" let us, above all, establish him single; lest, after  
" successively raising himself on the ruins of his Ri-  
" vals, he should finally establish himself whether  
" we will or not, & through a train of the most dis-  
" -advantageous incidents.

" Let us ever give him everything we can pos-  
" -sibly give without endangering our security. Let  
" us call him our Sovereign; let us make him consi-  
" -der the State as being his own patrimony; let us ~~and~~  
" grant him, in short, such personal privileges as none  
" of us can ever hope to rival him in, & we shall find  
" those things which we were at first inclined to consi-  
" -der as a great evil, will be in reality a source of  
" advantages to the Community. We shall be the better  
" able to set bounds to that Power which we have thus  
" ascertained & fixed in one place. We shall have the  
" more interested the more able Man whom we shall  
" have put in possession of so many advantages, in the  
" faithful Discharge of his Duty. And we shall have ~~and~~  
" thus procured for each of us a powerful protector at  
" home, & for the whole Community, a Defender against  
" foreign enemies, superior to all possible temptation  
" of betraying his country.

" You may also have observed (he would continue)  
" that in all States, there naturally arises round the per-  
" -son, or persons, who are invested with the public  
" power, a class of Men, who, without having any



## Chapter 16.<sup>th</sup>

Pleasant winding up of the log book — value  
of a friend like George 3<sup>d</sup> to the unfortunate — few exemplary  
persons willing to incur so much inconvenience as must have  
resulted from the resolution the King took — firmness and  
consistency of his character — many a poor fellow would  
solicit such aid — Wolcot or Peter Pindar, enabled to  
get his bread by his scurrility, while an action of so much  
merit is unknown — the default an innuendo on the courtiers  
of that day, & on some Fellows of the Royal Society —  
the adulatory compliments to Prince unnecessary here —  
what may be effected by a stroke of the pen — The malign-  
ity of Junius exposed — his passion should he be discovered  
— a quotation from his Letters commented on — flattery  
a losing speculation — the Author has waited in vain for  
some disclosure from the private letters, or memoranda, of  
the men of note near his Majesty's person — frivolous  
engagements of Prince George — Ashmole's diary — some  
beneficial agent much wasted, to extend our knowledge of  
this Monarch — it becomes the duty of the Author & his  
story on the Author to resort to the preps — ambition of  
the Princess Dowager of Wales & the Earl of Bute — inde-  
pendent spirit of George 3<sup>d</sup> — his virtues very imperfect-  
ly known — an allusion to the Duke of Sully, to a Boswell  
into W. Croker. — Prince Frederic & Bob Dodington —  
love of justice in the King, & his cultivated intellect — his  
public life given by various writers, but our knowledge of his pri-  
vate worth extremely defective — Trenchard wrote chiefly for prin-  
ces; the present work blends with the same purpose — an  
allusion to the history of the preceding transactions, & to



628/ actual share in that power, yet partake of  
its lustre: who, pretending to be distinguished from  
the rest of the Community, do, from that very circum-  
-stance, become distinguished from it: & this distinc-  
-tion, though only matter of opinion, & at first thus  
surreptitiously obtained, yet may become in time the  
source of very grievous effects.

Let us therefore regulate this evil which we can  
not entirely prevent. Let us establish this class of  
Men who would otherwise grow up among us without  
our knowledge, & gradually acquire the most per-  
-nicious privileges. Let us grant them distinctions  
that are visible & clearly ascertained: Their nature  
will, by this means, be better understood, & they will  
of course be much less likely to become dangerous.  
By this means also, we shall preclude all other per-  
-sons from the hopes of usurping them. As to pretend-  
-ed distinctions can there forward be no longer a title to  
obtain them, every one who shall not be expressly in-  
-cluded in their number must continue to confess  
himself one of the People, & just as we said before,  
let us choose ourselves one Master that we may not  
have fifty, so let us again say here, let us establish  
three-hundred Lords, that we may not have ten-thou-  
-sand Nobles.

Besides, our pride will better reconcile itself  
to a superiority which it will no longer think  
of disputing. Nay, as they will themselves see us be-  
-fore-hand in acknowledging it, they will think them-



the Earl of Morton — a matter of fact more likely to  
impress the reader than invective resources, however in-  
genious — analogy between the purpose of the *Telema-  
chus* & the first intention of their Memoirs — to "teach  
the young idea how to shoot," when the mark involves  
the safety of multitudes — the middle & higher ranks of  
society may profit by the example here — George 3.<sup>d</sup>  
differed from other Monarchs like "good Aurclius" — Britain  
the only country that contemned the power of Buonaparte  
— a genuine British King has some features not ~~re-~~  
cognized in history — the House of Brunswick raised to  
distinction not surpassed by any dynasty recorded —  
may it continue to flourish through revolving centuries.

Note at 0269 Crabbe the poet (afterwards zealously  
patronized by Mr. Burke) was equally unsuccessful  
in addressing his Lordship, who, like —

A plain good man, & Balaam was his name —  
was no more obliged to admire what had Apollo's  
sanction, than to attend to uncommon merit in ma-  
thematical mechanics. If neither of these attempts  
to reach the Premier's sensorium (wherever that was)  
could penetrate it, yet by those who are not admitted behind  
the scenes in the national drama, it would be univer-  
sally supposed that a knowledge of the interest  
which the principal ~~the~~ actor took in the Peti-  
tioner's success, would have elicited, if not much  
clarity, yet some readiness in the Prime Minister,  
to take ~~him~~ the cue from his Patron in this part of the  
piece. The absence of this deference, when combined with



629/-selves under no necessity of being insolent to  
" furnish us a proof of it. Secure as to their privi-  
" leges, all violent measures <sup>on their part</sup> for maintaining, & at  
" last perhaps extending them, will be prevented:  
" They will never combine together with any de-  
" gree of vehemence, but when they really have cause  
" to think themselves in danger; & by ha-  
" ving made them indisputably great

Appendix

~~apparent~~ is the jealousy of the mathematical Professors, at

" Men, we shall have a chance of often seeing ~~and~~  
" them behave like modest & virtuous Citizens.

" In fine, by being united in a regular assem-  
" bly, they will form an intermediate body in the  
" State, that is to say, a very useful part of the  
" Government.

" It is also necessary, our Lawgiver would fur-  
" ther add, that We, the People, should have an  
" influence upon the Government: it is necessary for  
" our own security; it is no less necessary for the secu-  
" rity of the Government itself. But experience ~~and~~  
" must have taught you, at the same time, that a  
" great body of Men cannot act, without being, ~~and~~  
" though they are not aware of it, the instruments  
" of the designs of a small number of persons; & that  
" the power of the People is never any thing but the  
" power of a few Leaders, who (though it may be impossi-

sects, reckoned by the outlay sunk in them, apart from any



the direct opposition which Lord Sandwich, another cabinet minister, ~~is~~ lending himself, perhaps unawares, to the revenge of the Lunar party, is found to offer to the Kings views, leaves a field open for the arguments of philosophical politicians, with whom we are unequal to interfere.

**N<sup>o</sup> 10** It is to be lamented that a leaven of the same meannefs ~~which, in the mathematical, Prof.~~  
~~is led to their jealousy of the success of the Me-~~  
~~chanics~~, still pervades the proceedings at Cam-  
bridge & Oxford; in the apportion of their abstract  
right each to a copy, not only of books properly  
so called, but of copper or steth. plate prints, ei-  
ther plain, or coloured, published with letter press ex-  
planations of the subject — a class of works entirely  
unknown when the privilege was granted, ~~to have~~  
a copy of all printed books. In the case of prints expensive-  
ly got up, these copies become a prohibition on the publi-  
cation; & by consequence have a decidedly injurious ef-  
fect on the progress of the arts in these kingdoms; & take  
the breeze out of the mouths of numbers of industrious &  
enterprising individuals.

To make the injury more apparent, suppose a  
publication of this class is sold at as low a price as  
can be afforded, say £10. The prime cost, together with  
the charges of the trade, advertising &c. come <sup>to</sup> 9 pounds  
10 shillings: leaving 10 shillings for the net proceeds on  
each copy sold. Now such copy's, the number this impost  
~~is, are equivalent to £110, which makes it necessary~~



630 / profit, ~~and~~ are equivalent to 104 pounds, ~~the~~<sup>10</sup> shil-  
-lings; which makes it necessary that 209 copies

"-ble to tell when, or how) have found means to secure  
" to themselves the direction of its exercise.

" Let us, therefore, be also beforehand with this  
" other inconvenience. Let us effect openly what would

~~unwillingly like that which the Government are to take~~

" otherwise take place in secret. Let us entrust our  
" power, before it be taken from us by address, those  
" whom we shall have expressly made the depositories  
" of it, being freed from any anxious care about sup-  
" -porting themselves, will have no object but to ren-  
" -der it useful. They will stand in awe of us the  
" more, because they will know that they have not  
" imposed upon us: & instead of a small number of  
" Leaders, who would imagine they derive their whole  
" importance from their own dexterity, we shall have  
" express & acknowledged Representatives, who will  
" be accountable to us for the evils of the State.

" But above all, by forming our Government  
" with a small number of persons, we shall prevent any  
" disorder that may take place in it from ever becom-  
" -ing dangerously extensive. Nay more, we shall render  
" it capable of inestimable combinations & resources,  
" which ~~can never be any thing but a~~ ~~can never be any thing but a~~  
" ~~war & confusion~~ would be utterly impossible in that Govern-  
" of all, which can never be any thing but uproar & confusion.



~~That~~ should be sold, before the proprietors can derive any advantage from the speculation.

To so plain a statement, sundry Logicians by trade who reason no better than the first old woman we may light on) oppose their abstract right, just as Shylock does to his pound of flesh, without the ~~least~~ least regard to any consequences, when he produces his knife & scales. If they are not ~~the~~ ~~that~~ ~~virtually~~ virtually conspiring against the life of a citizen of Venice (or of London) yet it matters naught to these philosophers in professorial gowns, if, ~~the~~ <sup>with</sup> the few, they uphold the selfish principle which learning is supposed to fortify the mind against; nor yet if they contravene, by their practice, the injunction so frequently heard from them in set discourses. What would that men should do as to you, do unto them? — When the copyright Act was passed, the two Universities (it is understood) deputed each one of their body to town to prevent prejudice to their rights — to wit, the privilege of levying so unfeeling a tax on authors, proverbially an unfortunate race altogether — & of extending the same, as if by the advice of Ignatius Loyola, to the labours of the painter & the engraver, till, as we have said, it operates absolutely as a veto on various works that would do honour to the state of the arts in this country, & the sale of which on the continent would be beneficial to all concerned. To D 640.

p. 641 That so glaring an impediment to the progress of what are emphatically called the polite arts should be found in the seats of classic lore, & where (at Cambridge) a statue of Ceres is shown, believed to be the same described by Pausanias, argues less the predominance of a real interest & good taste than an awkward affectation in these halls.



"In short, by expressly divesting ourselves of a power of which we should, at best, have only an apparent enjoyment, we shall be entitled to make conditions for ourselves: we will insist that our liberty be augmented; we will, above all, reserve to ourselves the right of watching & censuring that administration which will have been established by our own consent. We shall the better see its faults, because we shall be only Spectators of it; we shall correct them the better, because we shall not have personally concurred in its operations."

A Note is subjoined, principally purporting, that this course being followed, there would be no occasion for State-prisons, nor secret Informers.

"The two Houses are also equally attentive to prevent every step that may be inconsistent with that respect which they mutually owe to one another. The examples of their Differences are very rare, & were for the most part mere misunderstandings. Nay, in order to prevent all subject of altercation, the custom is, that when one of the two Houses refuses to consent to a Bill presented by the other, no formal Declaration is made of such refusal; & that House whose Bill is rejected, learns its fate only from their hearing no more of it, or by what the Members may be told as private persons." [530]

"If we examine into the influence which



of grey renown." — The genius's we have brought forward  
are probably shy of claiming fellowship with their brethren  
at Aberdeen, whose ~~reputed~~ <sup>reputed</sup> spirit which disposed them  
to pocket the best price to be got for a gift they could  
not enjoy — a present never designed for an article of  
traffic, gave occasion for some remarks from the Bishop  
of London (in Parliament) on the absurd & unequal pres-  
sure of this impost. "Never copies", said his Lordship  
were to be given, whether a work was worth one guinea, or  
ten; so that a publisher who printed 1,000 copies of a work  
which sold for one guinea had to pay only 11 guineas out  
of 1,000; whereas another, who might publish only 100  
copies of a work worth 10 guineas had to pay a tax of  
£ 110 guineas out of the same sum of 1,000."

The distinguished Bute also stated that he considered  
the sum ~~£500~~ (£500) intended to be paid to the College of Aberdeen  
to be too great, as he knew that some of the Colleges would  
accept of £300 for relinquishing the right. 633

Which were the Colleges that emulated the one of Aber-  
deen, by illustrating the maxim in *Mudibras*,

— what's the value of a thing  
But so much money as 'twill bring?

We do not know; but the Principals, if not distinguished  
by their abilities in the professor's chair were clever at a  
bargain. — Like Wolsey's list of his costly plate, it is  
enough to spoil the breakfast of those Graduates whose  
humanity would recoil at the idea of precluding artists  
with numerous families from finding employ in works  
too expensive to be got up consistently with the heavy duty  
~~which the~~ exacted in this obnoxious shape — Which



633. the English Government has on the manners and  
customs of the People, perhaps we should find  
that, instead of inspiring with any the least intention  
disposition to disorder or anarchy, it produces  
in them a quite contrary effect. [534]

Journal

The Philosopher, when he considers  
the constant state of civil Societies amongst Men,  
& observes the numerous & powerful causes which  
seem as it were unavoidably to conduct them all  
to a state of incurable political Slavery, takes com-  
fort in seeing that Liberty has at length disclosed  
her secret to Mankind, & secured an Asylum  
to herself. [in Albion] [540] Minor

~~D<sup>r</sup>. Skylight has inserted here for the~~

The original passages in those Authors,  
D<sup>r</sup>. Skylight has inserted here, for the convenience of  
disputing Gentlemen. "I

"Statuo esse optimè constitutam Repub-  
licam quæ ex tribus generibus illis, regali, optimo,  
& populari modicè confusa." — Cic. Fragn.

"Cunctas Nationes & Urbes, Populus, aut Priores,  
aut Singuli, regunt.

"Delecta ex his & publishers — but we apprehend

"constituta Republica forma, laudari facilius  
quàm cœnare; vel si evertit, hand diuturna  
esse potest. Tac. Ann. lib. IV.



makes the motives of the Gentlemen of Oxford & Cambridge extremely questionable, in delaying to take ~~the~~<sup>in</sup> relinquishing a claim so injurious to men of letters in general, & to the arts in particular as is a copy of all new works, however expensive — when we read, in the ~~the~~ papers, that the Dean & Chapter of Durham have parted with £4,000 of their available property, in behalf of the University founded there. — Is there something in the air of the northern English counties more favourable to manly & liberal sentiments than that of the midland districts, where Oxford & Cambridge are situated? — or how is this striking contrast to be explained? *The Appendix and here*

*Note at D 631* The 11 copies claimed under the Act, are — two at London, by the British Museum (on large paper) & Sion College; two in Edinburgh, by the University & the Advocates' libraries; two in Dublin, by Trinity College & the King's Inns; one goes to the Bodleian library at Oxford, & the other four to the University's of Cambridge, Aberdeen, Glasgow & Perth. — In the Gentleman's Magazine for August 1832, p. 163, are some interesting observations on this subject, concluding with a recommendation that the 11 copies should be reduced to 3 in number, severally for London, Edinburgh and Dublin, which the Editor supposes would satisfy authors and ~~publishers~~ it would not those persons concerned in prints, often expensively engraved & tinted, and which, though having letter-press explanations, are no way books in the sense contemplated by the original grant.



- 634 from 587, page ~~616~~ 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621  
 622 idem — an opinion of W. Watson's — 623, 624.  
 625 626, 627, 628 tables of contents for chapters —  
 Crabbe & Lord North — 629 on Copy right privilege  
 630 631, 632, 633, idem — 634 title page — on the  
 635 pamphlet — on the conduct of the Comm.<sup>rs</sup> — on  
 636 the expense of the Timekeepers — pocket size ones  
 637 Westminster Chapter — Virgil's Time — Father of  
 638 mod.<sup>n</sup> chronom.<sup>r</sup> — W.<sup>m</sup> monum.<sup>t</sup> — vast crowds —  
 639 Mask.<sup>n</sup> & merchant Masters — an unsteady vessel —  
 Capt.<sup>n</sup> Collinson jun.<sup>r</sup> — the rev. J. B. Emmett — a note  
 640 on L.<sup>d</sup> Erskine — the copy-right priv.<sup>t</sup> at Ox.<sup>d</sup> & Cam —  
 641 Mudge a cand.<sup>t</sup> and.<sup>n</sup> 14.<sup>th</sup> G.<sup>3</sup> — a supposed trial und.<sup>r</sup>  
 642 that Act — on flagitious motives for that Act — Betial  
 643 — motives for 14.<sup>th</sup> G.<sup>3</sup> revenge on the King — D.<sup>r</sup> Babing-  
 644 ton & posthum.<sup>e</sup> fame, monum.<sup>t</sup> hon.<sup>rs</sup> — Congreve — D.<sup>r</sup>  
 645 Finner & his friends — 646 corrupt origin of 14.<sup>th</sup> G.<sup>3</sup>  
 647 Pope was nev.<sup>r</sup> thought a miser, nor ought G.<sup>3</sup> to be so  
 648 regarded — quot.<sup>n</sup> from Jeff.<sup>r</sup> pamph.<sup>t</sup> — impot.<sup>t</sup> rescatm.<sup>t</sup>  
 649 of Lunars — specul.<sup>n</sup> char.<sup>r</sup> of monarchs —

March 27.<sup>th</sup> 1810. The hon. Member moved that  
 the Clerk should read the offensive publication.<sup>t</sup> —  
 [It was read accordingly.] M.<sup>r</sup> Lethbridge proceeded to  
 comment upon the passages which were particu-  
 -larly offensive. In one it was stated, The House of  
 Commons was "collected together in a way which  
 it was not necessary to state:" in another, the House  
 was charged with "going beyond the prescribed limits,  
 & going beyond the constitution of the land:" in a third,  
 + from Cobbett's Register



Memoirs of a Trait in the character  
of George 3<sup>d</sup> of these United Kingdoms;

authenticated by official papers &  
private letters in possession of the Author:

with an Appendix of illustrative tracts, &c.  
Abridged from the original work in manuscript.

By John Norris, gent.

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Lead me thy chariot, Goddess! let me try  
To sound the praise of merit, ere it dies.

Shenstone

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their proceeding is called "a most enormous abuse of power, & the most dangerous of all encroachments upon the rights & liberties of Englishmen:" & in the end it is said, "England will find her grave in the corruption of the House of Commons." — For these inflammatory & libellous observations, addressed as has been stated, the hon. Member moved as a resolution, that Sir Francis Burdett had grossly violated the privileges & insulted the dignity of the House.

There is no question but the dominant party have been aiding to the views of Napoleon, & have rather courted hostilities with Great Britain; but the voice of the nation speaks loud against their measures, & that calamity will be averted, if moderation is <sup>on your side</sup> displayed.



Minor Note at — Voltaire observes of Newton (speaking of his Chronology) That he was of a turn to carry improvement into whatever engaged his full attention — a remark which may be extended to our Mechanician. Precarious as is the mode of measuring a ship's way by the Log, he thought they did not make the most of it. His voyage to Lisbon (with the first Timekeeper) having brought him practically acquainted with the subject, he sketched an improvement, & drew up an account of it, the title of which the Author once saw; & according to his recollection, it was, "A description of two Pallets, to be introduced in the middle of a great Log." But neither the Theory, nor the ~~and~~ model, if it was executed, can now be found.

I will not & dare not incur the danger of continuing, <sup>voluntarily</sup> to make one of any association or set of men who shall assume illegally the whole power of the realm, & who have no more right to take myself or any one of my constituents by force, than I or they possess to take any one of those who are guilty of this usurpation; & I would condescend to accept of the meanest office, that would vacate my seat, being more desirous of getting out of my present ~~into~~ ~~the~~ association than other may be desirous of getting profitably into it.

to their country -ably into it. and indeed to all commercial nations ~~and~~ <sup>is</sup> considered ~~and~~



from  $\square$  529 We may digress here, to observe how that  
modesty for which John Harrison was conspicuous in his ~~own~~  
bright days had forsaken him when, in 1775, at the age of  
eighty two, he published his pamphlet entitled, "A  
Description concerning such Mechanism as will afford a  
nice or true, mensuration of Time:" which also refers to  
the attempts for finding the Longitude by the Moon, & to a ~~new~~  
scale of Music of his invention. He would accept of no assis-  
tance in revising this work, which is so encumbered by  
~~the~~ & undefinable manner of expressing himself  
in ~~the~~ writing, as to be unintelligible to the general reader  
without a translation: & although it has valuable hints  
for those who are thorough masters of the subject, it may  
be set down altogether as a momento mori.

Yet that native sincerity & openness which  
exposed him to be maltreated by his enemies at the Board  
of Longitude (who were his judges without appeal, ex-  
cept to Parliament) is observable in this tract. After  
all his labours, & a success so much within the terms prescri-  
bed by the enactment of Queen Anne, he was dissatisfied  
that the compensation for heat & cold, ~~was not~~ in the Time-  
keeper, was not in the balance itself: an acknowledg-  
ment of a defect, which drew from the writer of an arti-  
cle, we think in the Encyclopaedia Londinensis, the ~~high~~  
praise, that — "he was candour itself."

from ++ 605 The conduct of the Commissioners on the  
date referred to, when <sup>most injurious</sup> ~~the~~ consequences ~~were~~  
~~exposed~~, would have exposed them to the unqualified  
reprobation of posterity, had it not been unknown



The word Liberty is one of those which have been one of those which have been most misunderstood or misapplied. — Thus, at Rome, where that class of citizens who were really Masters of the State, were sensible that a lawful regular authority, once trusted to a single Ruler, would put an end to their Tyranny, they taught the people to believe, that, provided those who exercised a military power over them, & overwhelmed them with insults, went by the names of Consules, Dictatores, Patri-  
-cii, Nobiles, in a word, by any other appellation other than that horrid one of Rex, they were free, & that such a valuable must be preserved at the price of every calamity.

The Writers on antient Governments, while they abound with exaggerated expressions to which wherein that they attach no precise meaning; such as "Barbarism, "corruption, greatness of soul & virtue, have," ~~never~~ says De Lolme, "never once thought of telling us the only thing that was worth our knowing, which" from his pamphlet on Mechanism, "is, whether Men were ~~happier~~ happy under those Governments which they so much exhorted us to imitate.

[247]

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the Lunar method (notwithstanding which, the Priests, as he calls the Professors, wanted to get the reward) & Thus continues;



to this day; that — how many lives were ~~lost~~  
sacrificed we cannot say, nor what an aggregate of  
property continued to be annually lost, for no rea-  
son but that this most ingenious man, who, if left  
unfettered to adopt the best expedients for bringing his  
invention into use, would have given no occasion for  
the meeting of bankers & merchants, & shipowners, to  
complain that nothing ~~was done~~ had been done, was placed  
under the imperative control of — a blockhead, we  
we would say, ~~we it not from~~ though we  
are not wanting in respect for the Royal Society. He  
had given irrefragable proofs of being deficient in com-  
-mon ~~sense~~ sense, by having required the Candidate to  
make bricks without straw, in figurative language, or  
in plain truth, to employ workmen without having  
~~with~~ to pay them: taking due caution, albeit, not to  
advance <sup>him</sup> a bit out of his own pocket.

The Naimart, as is seen above, gives it as  
his opinion that "in a very few years" his Timekeeper  
might be afforded for £100. But it further appears,  
that if those like the one which gained the reward, ~~the~~  
which was about five inches in diameter, had been  
attended with too much delay in the work, or were ~~not~~  
~~from~~ from different causes too expensive for general  
use, he had other resources for the public advan-  
-tage. He is arguing on the <sup>palpable</sup> inferiority of ~~the~~  
~~the~~ — "I am sure from my last improvement,  
that by or from the performance of a watch of ~~the~~  
such a size as may be bore with in the pocket ~~watch~~  
(but I should not advise for it always to be kept



Minor Note at ○ It is not unlikely the first was taken from this passage for chronometers, of a size for the pocket, to be frequently mounted in a box made on purpose, as is now the practice.

from ~~722~~ 722 The American Consulate at Paris has transmitted an account of the vessels bearing the American flag which have been sequestered or confiscated in the ports of France, & the countries immediately under the dominion of France. It consists of a description of about 140 vessels, which Buonaparte has thus unjustly seized. It was the prevailing opinion, when the last accounts were transmitted by recovered the American Consulate, that war between France & the United States was unavoidable; but M. Armstrong was still in Paris on the 6<sup>th</sup> inst. [April 1810]

The Mate of an American ship arrived in ~~ed to buckle on the armour~~ at a cockney & town on Saturday from Tonnigeren. He effected his escape on the 9<sup>th</sup> inst. at the hazard of his life, by putting to sea in a small boat, in consequence of its being understood that all American citizens would be seized & put into confinement - distinguished until the future relations between France & America were ascertained.

Two American vessels, The Triton, & Governor Gore, bound from New York to Tonnigeren, have to Δ 638



There <sup>fo</sup> — The Longitude may be had, & that to a  
much greater certainty or exactness, as well as  
with more ease & frequency, than ever it will,  
or can be by the Moon.

So that, allowing for subordinate contrivances  
between the one & the other watchmaker, the prin-  
ciples & the practice of John Harrison in chronometry,  
are at present the main dependance of the mariner  
for finding his Longitude, & probably will continue  
so through many ages. — How & whence then arises the  
surprising incongruity that ~~no public monument~~  
~~exists~~ ( ~~the~~ sixty years after his death ) no public monu-  
ment exists, devoted to the memory of the scientific  
Chief <sup>to 638</sup> patronized by George 3.<sup>d</sup> ? — Is the ~~man~~ ~~Gentleman~~  
Gentleman, at the head of the Chapter in Westminster,  
so immersed in metaphysics that he cannot rise to  
the surface & breathe a freer element ? ~~The Author~~

Though not possessing a thousandth part of D<sup>r</sup> Ire-  
land's erudite acquisitions, the Author is well dispos-  
<sup>figurative fancy</sup>ed to break a ~~staff~~ with him ~~(in metaphor)~~ on the posi-  
tion, — that no superior poet, moralist, or musician,  
like Dryden, Addison & Handel, for instance, ever did,  
or ever could, confer an obligation on the whole civiliz-  
ed world like the discovery of the Longitude. Now comes  
the order of affairs to be reversed then, in the case of the ~~man~~  
~~man~~ ~~Genius~~ who reached the goal in a race of so ~~many~~  
much competition. <sup>to 9546</sup> Is the tympanum of the learned Gen-  
tleman & his Associates (in the Chapter of accidents)  
impervious to a sonorous blast from the Goddes ~~and~~  
whose foot (in the magnificent thought of Virgil)



rests on earth, while her head pervades the heavens! ~~or is~~ it indispensible that

from  $\Delta$  637 been announced upon Lloyd's books as having been captured by a French privateer, & carried into Calais on the 1<sup>st</sup> instant  $\Delta$  641

of those  
& J.

no person concerned in horological mechanics —  
not a clock or

Lord Seagrave could not refrain from alluding to a subject which has been more or less adverted to on both sides of the House; & that was the indecent attacks which were made from without upon the proceedings which took place within the walls of that House (hear, hear) as if their Lordships were bound at once to surrender the right of discussing & considering any measure that might come before them, & blindly to adopt it because it had passed through another branch of the Legislature. (Hear.) It was notorious that if their Lordships did not submit to that species of dictation, a part of

for, ~~re~~ although it was many years after he had departed this sublunary scene, ~~his~~ repeatedly

The press became clamorous, & the walls of the town were placarded with such questions as these — "What is to be done with the Lords?" or "of what use are the Lords?" Ever since he had taken part



~~the approach to procure an adequate monumental site should be made like that of Jupiter to Danae in a golden shower, &c. — Were a proper situation assigned for such a testimonial, in either ~~the~~ national mausoleum's, ~~the~~ S.<sup>t</sup> Peter's Abbey, ~~the~~ Paul's Cathedral, we dare say, there is ~~not a watchmaker~~ <sup>ability</sup> watchmaker in these dominions, nor probably in Europe, but would subscribe according to his ~~power~~ <sup>ability</sup> as a token of respect to "the father of modern chronometry."~~

Minor Note at  $\diamond$  637 The remains of John Harrison were consigned to a vault on the south side of Hampstead Church, but a difference of opinion arising between his Son and Daughter, on the subject of a monument, the place ~~was~~ ~~remained~~ unnoticed for several years. After the death of his sister, William Harrison reared a tomb from a regular design, in the prevailing style, with an inscription indicative of his respect for his Father's genius, but the taste of which cannot be commended, as it may be said to smell of the oil in a sense different from that applied to the compositions of Demosthenes. The celebrity of the first man ~~on~~ that found the Longitude might have been estimated here, ~~the~~ the news of the monument & the epitaph soon travelled through an alphabetical nomenclature, & parties were formed in great Augusta (as the poets call London) for a walk to Hampstead to view this sepulchre & the record of its transport — not indeed so numerous as the pilgrims of Thomas à Becket, but yet sufficiently so to show the contrast between the ignorant, or the learned inattention (which must be



639 [From the Age] We are sorry for the death  
of Mr Carruthers on many accounts. Principi-  
-ally, because we have lost a sound conserva-  
tive, whose emphatic declaration at his elec-  
-tion we have a melancholy pleasure in repeat-  
ing: — "I hope that while England remains  
"an Island, & the waters of the ocean wash her  
" ~~base~~ against her white cliffs, The House of  
" Lords will remain a part of the constitu-  
" -tion. I hope that the hand may wither, & the  
" Tongue be rooted out of that person, who shall  
" ever attempt to destroy the constitution of  
" King, Lords, & Commons!" — To which we ~~add~~  
say Amen. [Null Packet 19<sup>th</sup> June 35]

part in political affairs he had been attached to what  
was called the liberal side, even to the ultra liberal side;  
but he confessed that this species of conduct from without  
on the part of pretended friends filled him with the  
deepest regret, because he was sure it must detach from  
the side to which he belonged its truest & most honest  
friends. (Hear, hear.) If he were asked "By what use were the  
Lords?" his answer would be "To hold the balance between  
the Crown & the People — to protect the state against  
the unlimited power of the Sovereign on the one  
hand — & against the violence of a Democracy on the  
other." (Hear.) Null Packet 21<sup>st</sup> Aug. 35

Even when they are ~~over~~



call it) & this plain manifestation of the public sentiment; for the Doctor told a stranger who was making enquiries "he was sure not fewer than ten thousand people had visited the place within two or three months after the masons had left it."

from  $\Delta 561$  Insert in text Yet he says that "Lunar observations are now happily understood and practised, with the help of the Nautical Almanac, both in the Navy & the Merchants service." — That there is here & there a mercantile Captain accomplished enough to conform to these purposes, <sup>to next page</sup> is true, but they form an exception to the aggregate of those commanders, among whom there are deficiencies so great, that at Hull, one of the four great seaports of the Kingdom, the Author is well assured there are Masters who do not know how to calculate their Longitude by the chronometer, as simple as it is, but adhere to the exploded practice by the Log; with the addition of the alliterative maxim; "lead, latitude & look out." Those people, who after rise from before the mast, if they acquire a character for sobriety & diligence, are seldom troubled with the enquiries of the ship-owner, concerning their ability to discuss the Astronomical Ephemeris, much less to know their acquaintance with the ponderous volume of Tables (just spoken of.) ~~and Table to Dr. Hutton's Tables of his former papers, but not of any other work in general.~~ ~~As~~ ~~qualified~~ to avail themselves of the Astronomers' vigils in their behalf, <sup>they</sup> ~~yet~~ know what the outpart of



We understand that in consequence of the late disturbances in the Metropolis [consequence of Sir Francis Burdett's arrest] which called for the interference of the military, his Majesty was rendered so unhappy, that he was indisposed for some days, & the effect was, the total loss of his remaining sight. — It is with great pleasure we add, that his Majesty is now in as good health as he ever enjoyed; but is obliged to avail himself of external assistance in his occasional ~~walks~~ <sup>walks</sup>, which was not the case before the unfortunate events alluded to.

We were pleased with the manly & candid declaration of that respectable Gentleman, that there were parts of Sir Francis Burdett's conduct which he could not approve, & that Sir F.'s doctrines with respect to Parliamentary privilege, he thought founded in error.

With respect to the propriety & advantage of holding such meetings frequently, we entertain considerable doubts, seeing that, notwithstanding the invitation to assemble generally calls on the "merchants, tradesmen, & other principal inhabitants," to give their attendance, the meetings are but thinly attended by the superior & well informed ranks of the people, & that they too much engross the attention & consume the time of the labouring classes, whose families & occupations forbid such a sacrifice. With-



Hamstead Hill, with ~~almost~~ <sup>unconscious</sup> pertinacity, affected to conceal from himself, ~~that~~ — that a cloudy sky, or an unsteady vessel, may serve only to illustrate the precariousness of every thing on earth, or in "the great deeps." to last line 561

Minor Note at ~~last~~ page One of these ~~stated to the~~ (Captain William Collinson, the younger) stated to the Author, that with all possible care, & under the most favourable circumstances, he could not avoid an ~~error~~ to 30 miles. It would be a great mistake to ~~suppose~~ imagine they prefer Lunations to a Timekeeper. On the contrary their opinion, in coincidence with that of his lamented friend, the reverend John Barnes Emmett (one of the best astronomers we had) is that the proper use of observations, when they can be had, is for the correction of any casual irregularities in the chronometers on board their ship: — but as this would have been assigning them only a secondary place, in utility, Dr. Maskeelyne would sooner have parted with his dexter hand than affixed his signature to such a heterodox article of Mechanical belief.

Minor Note at ~~—~~ 479 It is remarked by Sir Nathaniel W. Oraxall, in his "Our Times," that had Lord Erskine been born one grade higher in the aristocracy, had he been the son of a Marquis instead of an Earl, he would have been precluded, by the regulations of the Scotch nobility from practising at the bar; — & consequently cut off from such a source of fame & emolument as it proved to him. — Are there not those who would suggest a doubt here? Would not this enter-



-out meaning to question the intentions or the understanding of the latter description of persons, it must be obvious to every unbiassed mind, that they are, generally at least, without the means of forming a correct & sound judgment on great political topics or of fully embracing & promptly deciding on important abstract propositions. It seems, therefore, the

service. — The Author may add a circumstance respecting ~~his Nobleman's~~ <sup>this Nobleman's</sup> relations, which he has not ever noticed any where. — His Lordship, Mr Sergeant Erskine, being in company, at table, with a young man entirely deaf, assisted him with much facility, by the digitalis verba, or finger alphabet; explaining that he had been used to converse in that mode with an Uncle he had; who was, he said, a very learned man, & knew several languages.

province of every wise & discreet citizen, rather to restrain than draw forward the ill informed & half informed part of the community, & especially <sup>odious</sup> those whose very subsistence depends on their manual & daily exertions.

Waltham May 29<sup>th</sup> 1810

M. Curran

No person on reading the letter ~~before the House~~ [to the Speaker] ~~before the House~~ now under the consideration of the House, could doubt for a moment what were the sentiments of the writer. No man was more a friend to Parlia-



prising genius, on ~~India~~<sup>India</sup> where his forte lay, have preferred relinquishing the barren privileges of the supposed consanguinity, if they were such a serious obstacle to his advancement? especially as ~~he was said~~ he was said to have finally determined on this professional choice from being unable to support his family on a commission in the Army, for which he had exchanged the Naval ~~commission~~.

The paragraph at O 630 That knowledge is power, has been often said, & we will not disturb the proposition, but that it is unaccompanied with liberality of sentiment in corporations aggregate, it would be doing violence to ~~the~~ to admit — while the example of our two elder Universities is wanting to do away with the mercenary privilege that brings them so often in hostile contact with ingenious men, engaged in those arts that —

After the rude, & calm the savage mind.

It was not to have been expected, in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, that the respectable class of persons concerned in these speculations would be constrained, by this ~~mere~~ exaction, to resort to such expedients as the following, which refers to a set of picturesque views of English cities, ~~published~~ superintended ~~published~~ by M. Britton, who says — "This volume I published as a collection of prints, alone, without any letter-press, for the purpose of escaping the unjust penalty of giving cheap copies to certain public & private institutions, some of which are rich, and ought to purchase every new literary work, for the encouragement of authors."

Setting aside the recommendation in the conclu-



641 - military reform than himself; but moderate re-  
-form was not to be obtained by bringing the House  
of Commons into contempt. He was one of those  
who did not <sup>approve</sup> of many acts of the present [M.<sup>r</sup> Perivall's]  
administration, yet in cases like the present it was the  
duty of every man in that House, & in the country, to rally  
round & support the Government. (Hear, hear!) He ~~was~~  
trusted however that the proceedings of the hon. Baronet  
would have the effect of opening the eyes of the pub-  
-lic to what were his views, notwithstanding his popu-  
-larity. The conduct of Sir Francis Burdett was such  
as called for expulsion; &c. The Pack<sup>t</sup> Ap.<sup>l</sup> 17.

D.<sup>r</sup> Valentin, of Marsailles, has, in a well  
written pamphlet, made a public appeal to the grati-  
-tude of the French nation, to remunerate D.<sup>r</sup> Jenner,  
for his important & beneficial discovery of the Vac-  
-cine Inoculation. He also proposed that a statue  
shall be erected in honour of the Doctor, & a Deputa-  
-tion appointed to wait on him in England, when cir-  
-cumstances shall permit, to render him the homage  
& gratitude of the French nation. The Pack<sup>t</sup> May 1.<sup>st</sup>

from © 638 <sup>paragraph</sup> new, A letter [from Holland] dated May 15.<sup>th</sup>  
mentions that the whole of the American pro-  
-perty which had been detained there, & which a-  
-mounted to two millions of dollars, was to be  
sold on the 15<sup>th</sup> of next month, under the decrees  
lately published at Paris. In the same communi-



tion; to the indiscriminate encouragement in which there  
are manifest objections, with the Gentlemen pointed  
at continue, in forma pauperis, to hold out the por-  
tula (or dole basket) for the reception of all new ~~work~~  
works, having a few lines of letter-press; & like the ~~un~~  
sturdy Beggar in Gil Blas, making no distinction be-  
tween authors & artists, put all parties in bodily con-  
flict, or non compliance? *back to 630 Δ*

Minor Note at ++514 W. Mudge was a candidate un-  
der this Act, but he began his first Timekeeper three  
years before the passing of the bill, which thence had the  
effect of an *ex post facto* law to him, & (according to his  
son) had he known the prescribed conditions of it, and  
their uncertain bearing, he never would have been concern-  
ed with so sinister a blow at the Mechanics.

The rewards of 10,000 & of £15,000, according to  
the degree of accuracy specified in Queen Anna's Act,  
having continued unapplied, though the larger premium,  
~~the~~ (in 1771) had been one half paid, & the other in  
abeyance, W. Mudge & his friends (mistakenly we  
apprehend) not conceiving that the two former rewards ~~were~~  
merged in the latter, he became a candidate for them, till  
the 14<sup>th</sup> George 3. having wholly superseded the original enact-  
ment of 1714 left him in an awkward situation.

Insert at □514 We will suppose then the two Timekeepers re-  
turned from different hemispheres in the four divisions of the  
globe, including Australia; to which trials three or four  
years may be reasonably allotted — that they have both



642 -tion it is mentioned that the like proceeding  
is to be adopted in all the ports of Flanders & Hol-  
-land. Another letter from Schover, of the 17<sup>th</sup> inst.  
observes, that the decree just alluded to is carrying  
into execution with the utmost rigour, & many  
ships in that harbour & in the neighbourhood are  
in consequence put under sequestration. to Δ 722  
Null Packet Line 810

continued from the right

towards the opposing claps, the language of Belial  
"in like gamesome mood:"

— the terms we set were terms of weight,  
of hard contents, & full of force, wry'd home.

The expression, to throw cold water on any  
scheme, implying, to damp & discourage it effectually,  
never was better understood than ~~that~~ by these pretenders  
to fathom the profound; but while they were indulging their  
spleen, under patriotic pretences no more entitled to credence  
than the assumptions of Clovis, they left any dispassi-  
-onate observer to infer, that learning Longitude at sea  
is neither a stimulant to virtue, nor sy-  
nonimous with common prudence — for there could be  
none in ~~adapting the stupid~~ to last line ~~515~~ 515

Wednesday, Sep. 2<sup>d</sup>. Mr. Roebuck  
gave notice, that it was his intention early in the  
next session to move for leave to bring in a bill,  
taking away from the House of Lords the veto already



passed ~~passed~~ uninjured through the casualties they were  
exposed to, & which is most important, had both proved  
correct within the terms of the Act: then comes the  
end of this business, which is another year's trial at  
Hamstead Hill: this likewise ~~is~~ (begging the question)  
we will suppose is successful. Yet after such an expendi-  
ture of time & patience, if the Mathematicians at the Board,  
not having one Mechanic's agent to oppose them (while the  
Admirals keep to windward, instead of bearing down) choose to  
profess themselves not satisfied, they can order a repetition  
of the whole experiments. So that they might have adopted,

Insert at  $\square$  516 The first & the last trial ordered by  
the Act would have come under the special super-  
intendence of the Astronomer Royal; although he was  
notoriously the principal contriver of such a train  
of difficulties & discouragements as made Dr. Shep-  
herd's averment, that "it never was intended  $\square$  Timekeepers  
should gain the reward," unnecessary, the  
internal evidence of the fact being sufficient. But  
when Dr. Maskelyne, keeping his own discoveries of the  
~~Equation~~ out of sight, takes credit to himself and  
£60 for public motives in a private & mali-  
cious purpose, it becomes an uncommon libel on hu-  
man nature, which only the virtuous example of  
such rare men as George Graham can countervail.  
Never was party rancour in polemics, or politics,  
or what you will, carried to a more odious <sup>in</sup> extent  
than by these Collegeans, some of whom were Bache-  
lors, & others Doctors of Divinity, implying a full



643 proposed by it upon all measures of legisla-  
-tion, & substituting for it a suspensive power,  
so that when a bill passed that House, & was rejec-  
-ted by the Lords, he would propose that if it  
should pass that House (the House of Commons)  
again in the same session, & receive the Royal as-  
-sent, it should become the law of the land.

W. Thorne said, that in the next session of  
Parliament he should move the appointment of  
a select committee to enquire into the number of  
Peers of Parliament - their qualifications & privileges  
aggravated misstatements of the Earl of Mortor, ~~in~~  
in asserting the contumacy of the Candidate, under  
the resolutions of a majority at the separate Com-  
-mission, the authenticity of which majority  
was never enquired into,

as such - into the constitution of the House of Peers,  
its privileges & immunities - & to consider how far  
it had fulfilled the important purpose of a legis-  
-lative body, & also to consider & report upon the  
manner in which conferences were held, & commu-  
-nications made, between the House of Peers & the  
House of Commons.

W. C. Rippon gave notice that he would  
next session move for leave to bring in a bill  
to remove the Archbishops & but as has been shown,  
Bishops from the Upper House.



knowledge of the religion of Christ, which they knew  
practically as much as Friar Bacon's brazen head.  
New paragraph at § 516 We have passed by a very obvious  
question, which occurs at the mention of this Act & its pur-  
poses — Had not the Longitude been discovered in 1765,  
or, properly speaking, ~~in~~ three years before; then what oc-  
casion for this new enactment & its provisions? It is shown  
in the preceding pages, that no sooner was the fact admit-  
ted (for the Lunar junta could not dispute it, as they  
had before done, by refusing the Landwater a check  
on the computations) but in consequence of the ~~Error of~~  
~~shorter, not aware of which was engaged in it~~, our Ad-  
venturer was delivered up to the personal revenge of the  
proud Peer, who did every thing in his power to sup-  
press the invention; in which ignoble purpose he was too  
well supported by the party that clashed with the Mechan-  
ics, who, as is seen, uniformly rejected the opinion of the  
only man that understood the subject, & employed a person  
who, though an excellent workman, had not inventive powers,  
& did not affect them. These premises produced suitable  
consequences; & finding the Timekeepers were not come  
into use, they conceived ~~that~~ there was a good opening  
to advertise (by act of Parliament) rewards for improve-  
ments in the Lunar scheme, & for discoveries of the Lon-  
gitude by it. Now they learned so much assurance from  
Alma Mater, we know not, ~~never having seen the~~  
~~act in travelling~~ ~~that~~ they would have excluded  
the Mechanics altogether from competing with them,  
had not the Admirals & the Civilians refused to concur



*Note at +* We are luckily helped out in our  
 definition, by stumbling on a contrast between the  
 Physician & the Lawyer. — The Physician has  
 intercourse with affliction, with pain, with  
 death; his voice is naturally attuned to mild-  
 ness & gentleness; his step is light & quiet;  
 his face is susceptible of a look of sym-  
 pathy; he has to do with humanity in its  
 feebleness, to listen to the complaints of the  
 suffering, to bear with the moans of the desol-  
 ated; it is part of his business to be & to  
 look amiable; who can speak unkindly to  
 the dying? A brute of a Doctor must be  
 a brute indeed! — [The professional demean-  
 our of the Lawyer follows; but this not being to the  
 present purpose, we omit it: refer-  
 ing any enquirer to The Observer  
 newspaper of the 10.<sup>th</sup> August 1834.

prepossessing  
 for the relief



in so sinister a purpose. — It should not be omitted that  
they were killing two birds with one stone by this de-  
vice; they were taking their revenge for having been  
publicly defeated only the year before, by the humane  
perseverance of George 3.<sup>d</sup> in befriending their injured  
opponent: and there is nothing irregular in the sup-  
position, that it was designed all who heard of  
this fresh application to Parliament, should infer  
his Majesty had exerted himself in an useless cause.  
The note ends here

from □ 574 ~~so~~ so that this friendless case contrasts re-  
markably with ~~another case~~ that of — D<sup>r</sup>. Babington,  
an eminent physician, & father of the College, casually  
in the Author's way; who, on taking up a newspaper  
reads, that the friends of this Gentleman, in the exten-  
sive circle of his practice, had subscribed 1,400 guineas for  
a handsome monument either in the Abbey, or at S<sup>t</sup>. Pauls.  
The faculty, indeed, in the ~~various~~ respective departments  
of medicine, surgery & pharmacy, if they are men of ~~good~~  
~~good~~ address, & bland temper, & earnest solicitude ~~for~~  
~~for~~ of their patients, are peculiarly enabled to bespeak  
to retain the goodwill of those with whom their profession ~~un-~~  
brings them acquainted: ~~But~~ But as the name of this physi-  
cian, however respectable, was seldom heard of in the pro-  
vinces, his reputation being confined to the metropolis ~~un-~~  
(unlike that of W. Abernethy & Sir Henry Hall) it would  
be a solecism to inscribe on his tomb — *memoria sua eter-*  
*nam*; which, though rather hyperbolic, nobody would think  
misplaced on the cenotaph of a Jenner, a Watt, or a Davy. It ~~will~~  
will not, while our language lasts, be enquired who those men were; ~~and~~



○ Minor note So unequally is posthumous praise dis-  
-persed, in this practical form, that The Author <sup>learns</sup>,  
through the same channel, a mural tablet, not very con-  
-spicuous, at Westminster, records the merits of Sir Thom-  
-perry Davy — the inventor of the safety lamp! which  
the Goddess who rectifies reports & conjectures of all kinds,  
may be said to hold with one hand, ~~and~~ while the other  
supports her trumpet a blast from which ~~shakes the~~  
~~foundation of the earth~~ pervades all climes.

Insert at □ (a country resident)

Insert at ++, but is not much known ~~as a~~  
~~metaphor~~ by those researches

In reply to an address from some Devon-  
-shire friends, Lord John Russell has seized the occasion to  
~~announce~~ & of afore-thought defend ~~the~~  
Declare against "reform in the House of Lords." His  
Lordship says, after remarking on the "resistance of the  
Lords to liberal measures;" — "I earnestly recommend  
you to look for the triumph of further measures of  
reform rather to the effect of public opinion, enlightened  
& matured by knowledge & discussion, than to organic changes,  
which cannot be proposed without causing division, nor car-  
ried without risk of convulsion, & which even if carried, would  
be of very dubious benefit indeed to the popular cause, but







Minor Note at  $\square$  Consistently with the above the Author has directed his Bookseller to contribute a sovereign, in his name, to such subscription, if the want of it is acknowledged, & proceedings <sup>are</sup> adopted conformably.

and so on; or, in the ~~same~~ current phrase, what is every body's business, becomes nobody's! —

To his radical friends he begs to return his best thanks for their friendly & honest support: in his retirement [at Repley near Pur-rogate] he will be consoled with the recollection of having had the aid of some of the best patriots & most virtuous public men of any day, of which he may well be proud, for with their assistance he was enabled, although to his own ruin, to expose the corrupt knaves the Tories, or as W. O'Connell very properly calls them, the "rogues" of the aristocracy, & to lay bare the bare part of the clerical profession, so that they may never more be able to ride on the backs of delusion. Lincoln Gazette Dec. 25  
in little less than direct terms, by being

Let each man remember, that it is not sufficient to sit still at home, & hope that the country will survive the dangers that threaten it, but that he must make the general use of very various weapons, ~~in some~~ in some popular cause, in



the tablet of the costly tomb, are a stimulant to the spectator  
to imitate their virtues, that he may himself achieve the  
same renown. — Would not the surviving friends of Dr.  
 Jenner take umbrage, if it was supposed, as in the par-  
able, that they caused themselves, by one saying "I  
have bought a yoke of oxen, & I must go to prove them," ~~and~~  
another, "I have married a wife, & must needs go see her";  
~~and so on~~ A subscription with such an object would have  
this peculiar advantage, that in those very many cases, com-  
prising indeed a vast number in the middle & higher ranks of so-  
ciety where families ~~have~~ been rescued from the ravages of  
the small-pox by <sup>an</sup> early vaccination, the parents acknowledging  
the obligation would, we suggest, not be backward in confirming  
the sentiment, by their quota to the funds collected.

Note at W 518 Who is there will not decidedly con-  
demn such conduct; confirmatory as it is of Dr. Shepherd's  
admission, that — it never was intended Timekeepers should  
gain the reward? which though spoken of the 14<sup>th</sup> George 3<sup>d</sup> was  
as applicable to Lord Norton's Act: for though by that expla-  
natory measure one half of the premium was to be paid on cer-  
tain conditions (the framer of the bill having no choice, as  
the public indignation would not have suffered him to with-  
hold it) yet the other half was placed beyond reach ~~by~~  
hedged round with such a tangle of uncertainties. It was only  
the protection extended ~~to~~ to Lord Harrison by his Sovereign  
that enabled him at length to cut this Gordian knot. The whole  
conduct of the Lunar party, & of the northern Peer, furnishes an  
impressive lesson, of the ravotting consequences to be expect-  
ed, when any set of men are entrusted with arbitrary pow-



647 - or without any enquiry into the probable perversion of it to the purposes of clashing interests, or of unextinguishable ~~animosity~~ animosity.

Insert at 474 The author of the Rape of the Lock was never thought a miser, though his friend, Swift, calls him "paper sparing Pope." The Deac has not mentioned any deficiency in his hospitality, when he was his guest. If "he saved five shillings in five years," by writing his compositions on the backs of letters, yet when Frederic Prince of Wales honoured him with his company to dinner, he set out his table as was befitting, without those marked omissions that seldom fail to denote the muckworm like Fielding's Lovegold, who, ~~after~~ being to give an entertainment to please his mistress, considers it would be advisable to have, in the first place, a large sweet pudding, to stow the stomachs of the guests. — If George 3<sup>d</sup> had some frugal habits in private life, analogous to those of Pope (a point we leave to those better informed) he needed not ~~be~~ prompter, if any occasion like an installation of the knights of the Garter elect, at Windsor Castle, ~~in~~ in ~~an~~ which his seven Sons walked before him, ~~called~~ for a splendor & a sumptuousness accordant ~~with~~ with the ceremonial, & every way worthy of the Monarch & his noble guests. Notwithstanding these pointed considerations, Junius, who perfectly concurs with Colclot in finding this Prince insatiably fond of flattery, would have been equally ready to impute to his sovereign the meanest parsimony, had the hint been started when he wrote: which from Colclot's career being of later chronology, happened not to be



cause his own, & be ready to sacrifice his time  
his means until that day shall dawn upon this  
country, when the machinations of her enemies  
shall cease to trouble her, & the hopes of her  
unnatural children be laid low. S. L. Cox<sup>th</sup> Rpo.  
Thursday Oct. 15<sup>th</sup> W. Park 23 Oct. 35



